

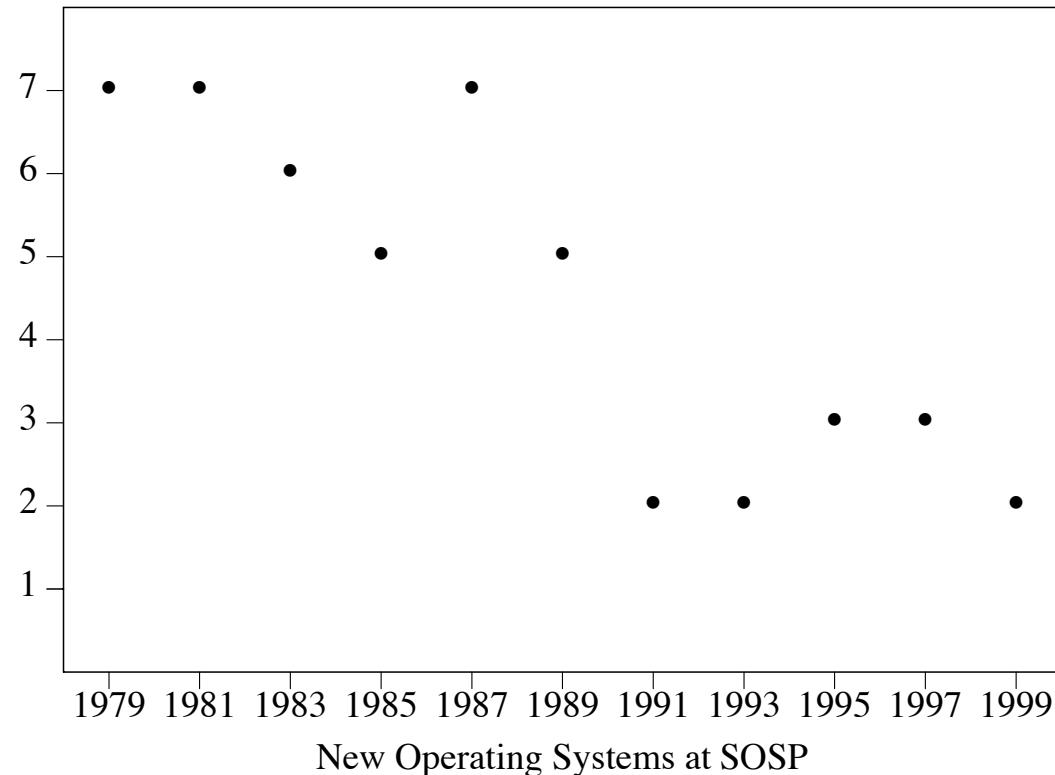
Don't Forget the OS – and the Principles!

Gernot Heiser

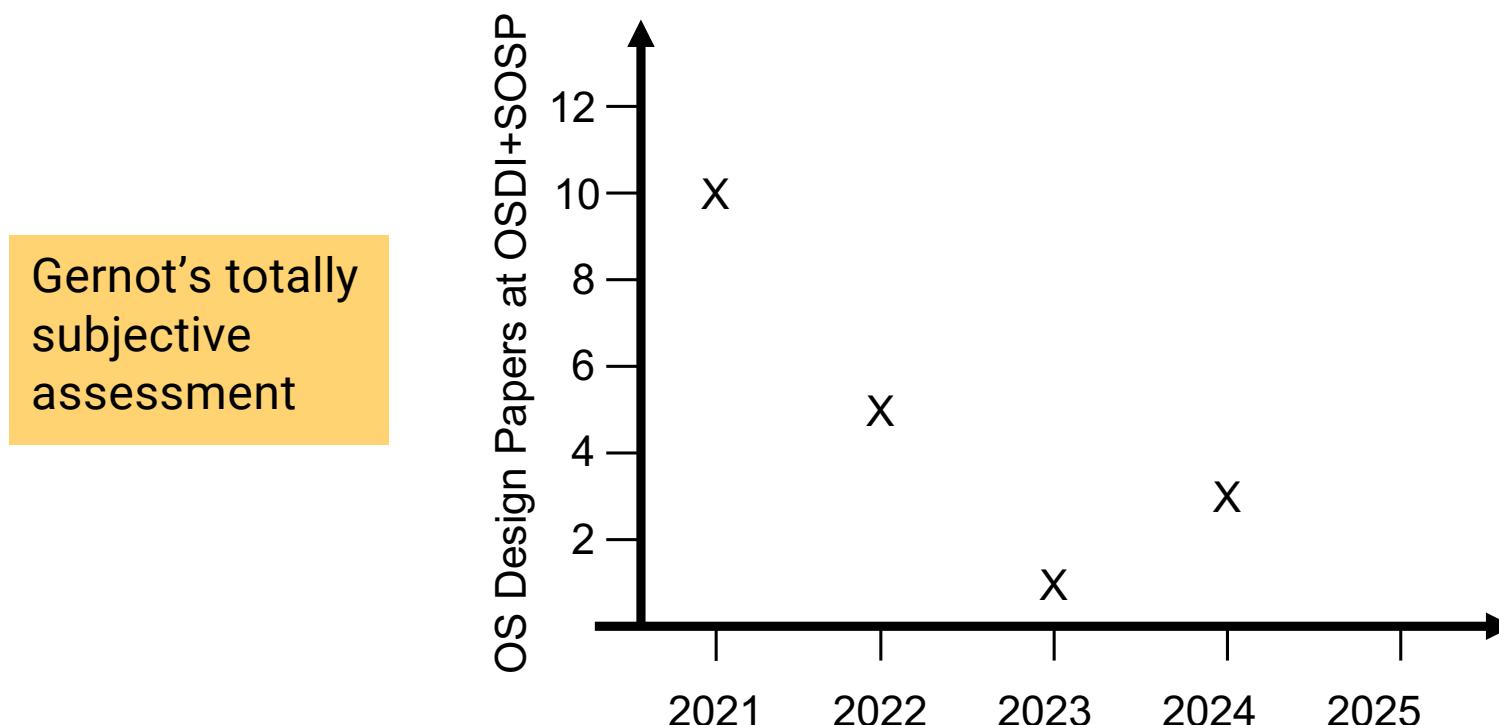
gernot@unsw.edu.au
@microkerneldude.bsky.social
<https://gernot-heiser.org/>

A Field in Decline

Rob Pike: Systems Software Research is Irrelevant, 2000



A Quarter Century Later





Reviewing at Top-Tier Conferences

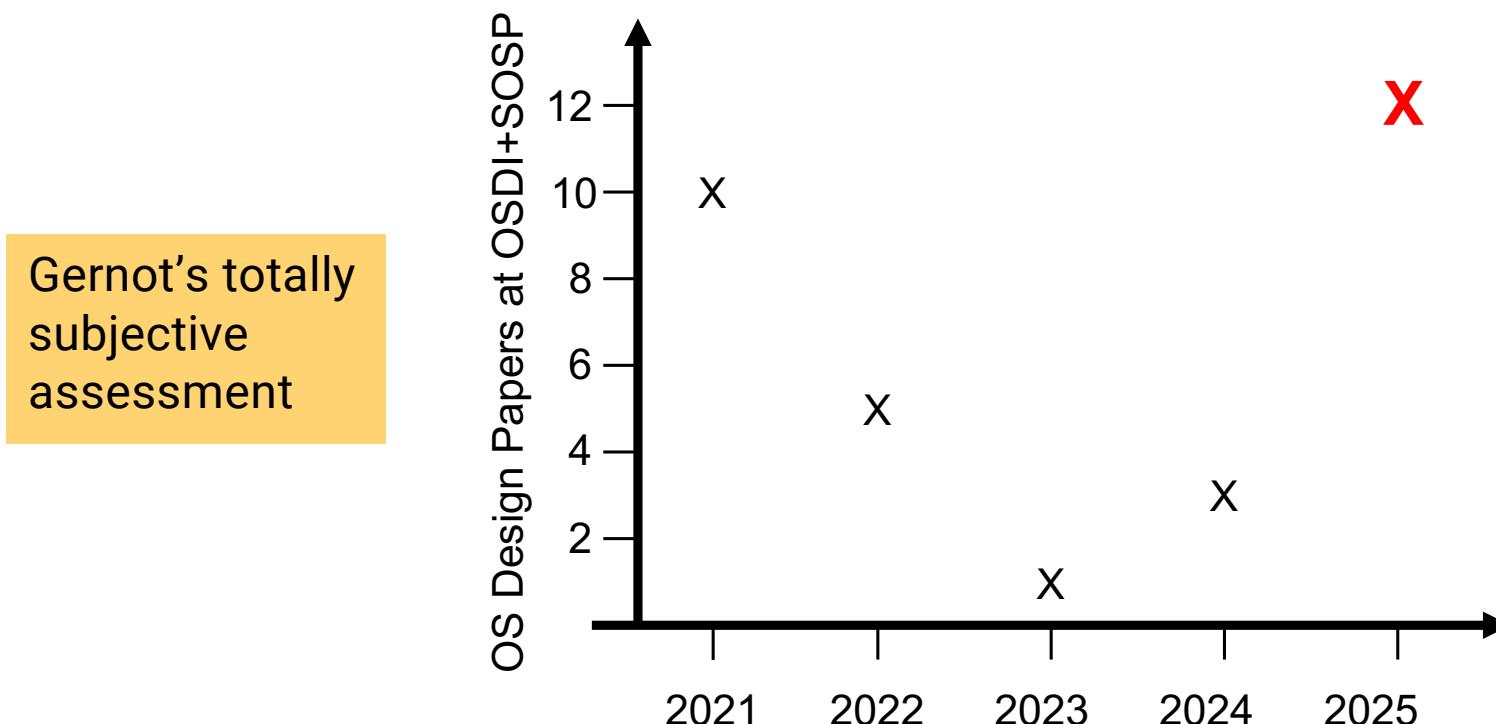
Reviewer writes

- “[OS] is built atop seL4 and seems to be formally verified (though I did not find how it was done).”
- “not compared with any other embedded OS kernels.”
- “approach well-known and implemented before, incl Mungi and L4Linux.”

Facts

- “for now we leave verification out of scope, but aim for a verification-friendly design” [p 1]
- “We also compare to a commercial microkernel-based operating system, code-named CEOS.²” + Fig 4(d).
- Paper is about a highly modular OS, Mungi and L4Linux are the exact opposites: monolithic servers

There's Hope!





OSes Are Largely Still Broken!

Linux : Security Vulnerabilities, CVEs CVSS score between 9 and 10

Published in: ▾ 2025 January February March April May June July August September October

CVSS Scores Greater Than: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 In CISA KEV Catalog

Sort Results By : Publish Date ↑ Update Date ↑ CVE Number ↑ CVE Number ↓ CVSS Score ↑

EPSS Score ↓

Page: 1 > Copy

CVE-2024-47685

In the Linux kernel, the following vulnerability has been resolved: netfilter: nf_reject_ipv6: fix nf_reject_ip6_tcphdr_put() syzbot reported that nf_reject_ip6_tcphdr_put() was possibly sending garbage on the four reserved tcp bits (th->res1) Use skb_put_zero() to clear the whole TCP header, as done in nf_reject_ip_tcphdr_put() BUG: KMSAN: uninit-value in Source: Linux

Max CVSS 9.1

EPSS Score 0.79%

Published 2024-10-21

Updated 2024-11-08

CVE-2024-42256

In the Linux kernel, the following vulnerability has been resolved: cifs: Fix server re-repick on subrequest retry. When a subrequest is marked for needing retry, netfs will call cifs_prepare_write() which will make cifs repick the server for the op before renegotiating credits; it then calls cifs_issue_write() which invokes smb2_async_write() - which re-repicks the server. If a different server is then Source: Linux

Max CVSS 9.8

EPSS Score 0.08%

Published 2024-08-08

Updated 2024-09-06

CVE-2024-39462

In the Linux kernel, the following vulnerability has been resolved: clk: bcm: dvp: Assign ->num before accessing ->hws. Commit 3136cfffd67 ("clk: Annotate struct clk_hw_oncell_data with __counted_by") annotated the hws member of 'struct clk_hw_oncell_data' with __counted_by, which informs the bounds sanitizer about the number of elements in hws, so that it can warn when hws is accessed out of bounds. Source: Linux

Max CVSS 9.8

EPSS Score 0.09%

Published 2024-06-25

Updated 2025-03-24

CVE-2024-38623

In the Linux kernel, the following vulnerability has been resolved: fs/ntfs3: Use variable length array instead of fixed size. Should fix smatch warning: ntfs_set_label() error: __builtin_memcpy() 'uni->name' too small (20 vs 256) Source: Linux

Max CVSS 9.8

EPSS Score 0.20%

Published 2024-06-21

Updated 2025-03-24

CVE-2022-48716

In the Linux kernel, the following vulnerability has been resolved: ASoC: codecs: wcd938x: fix incorrect used of portid Mixer controls have the channel id in mixer->reg, which is not same as port id. port id should be derived from chan_info array. So fix this. Without this, its possible that we could corrupt struct wcd938x_sdw_priv by accessing port_map array out of range with channel id instead of port id. Source: Linux

Max CVSS 9.8

EPSS Score 0.11%

Published 2024-06-20

Updated 2025-04-01

CVE-2024-38612

In the Linux kernel, the following vulnerability has been resolved: ipv6: sr: fix invalid unregister error path. The error path of seg6_init() is wrong in case CONFIG_IPV6_SEG6_LWTUNNEL is not defined. In that case if seg6_hmac_init() fails,

Max CVSS 9.8

EPSS Score 0.13%

Published 2024-06-19

2024 CrowdStrike-related IT outages



Date 19 July 2024; 8 months ago

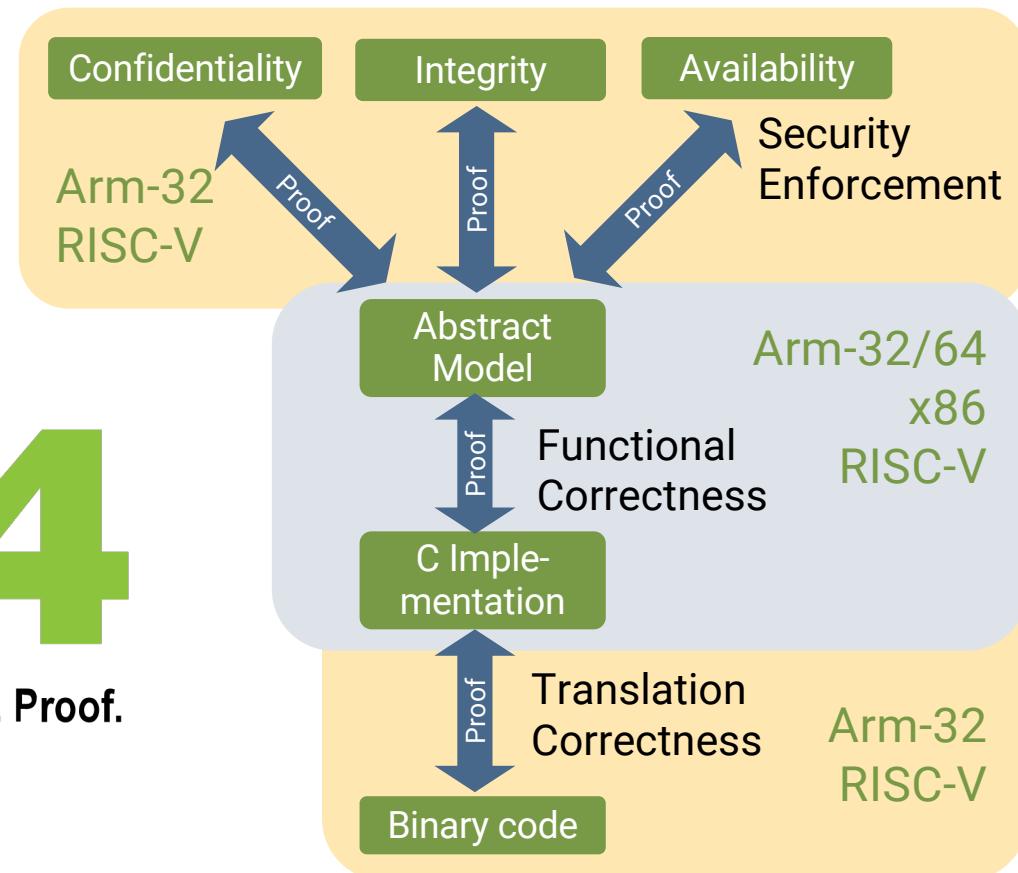
Cyber Attacks That Target Electrical Devices and Equipment: What Engineers Should Know

February 10, 2020 by [Ikimi .o](#)



We Have seL4!

Why didn't it solve
the problem?





The Assembly Language of OS



seL4 is a pure microkernel:

- Small: 10 kLOC
- Only fundamental, policy-free mechanisms
- No application-oriented services/abstractions
- **BYO file system, memory manager, device drivers**

Good design on seL4 requires deep (and rare) expertise



Need an seL4-based OS that is:

- well-designed
- easy to use
- verified



Principled OS Design



Matches embedded space – little dynamic resource management

Radical simplicity:

- Fine-grained modularity, strict separation of concerns
- Event-driven programming model strictly sequential modules
- Static architecture
- Use-case-specific policies

Helps development and correctness!

Concurrency by distributing modules across cores

Use-case diversity by replacing components

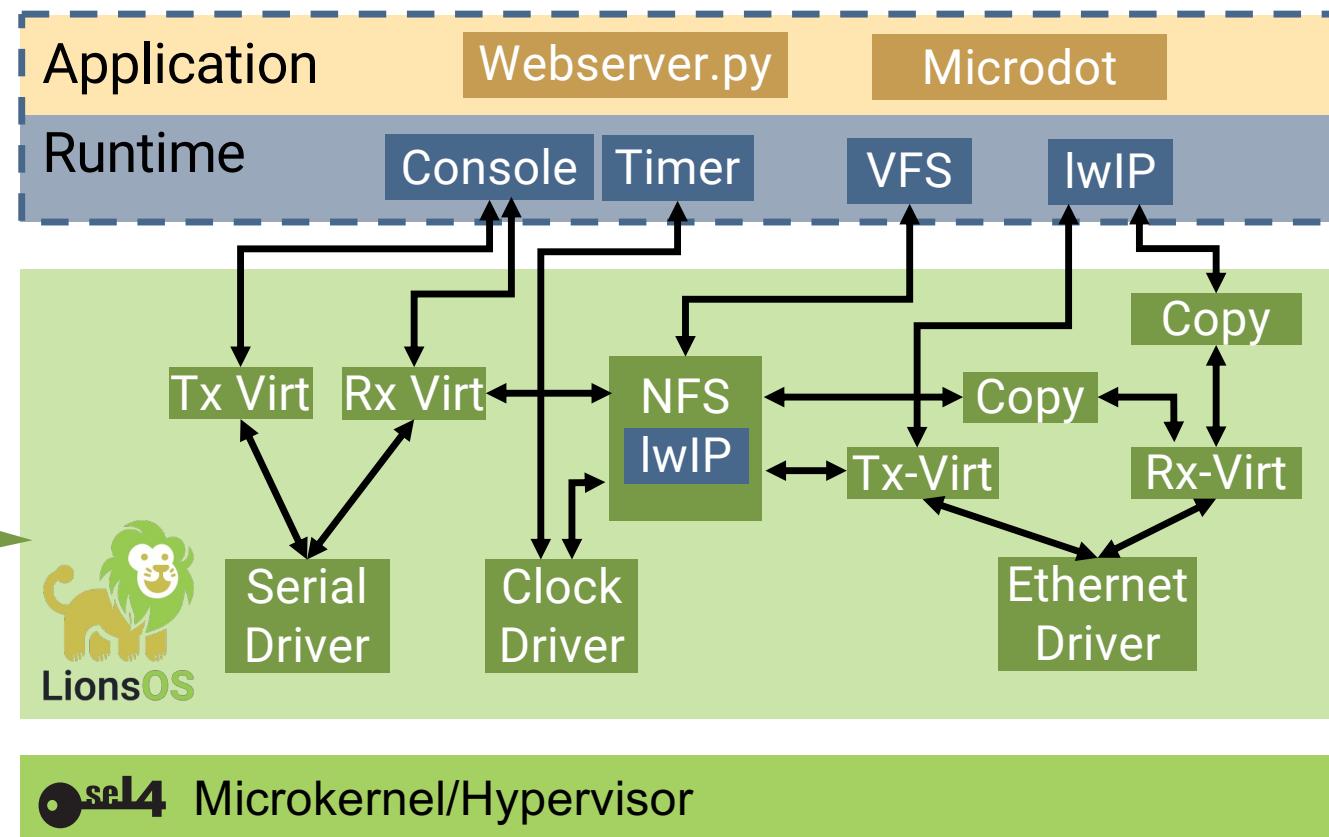


Underneath <https://sel4.systems/>



Web-server OS:

- 10 modules
- 3 libraries
- 3.5k SLOC
trusted code





Take-Aways: Principled Design Works!



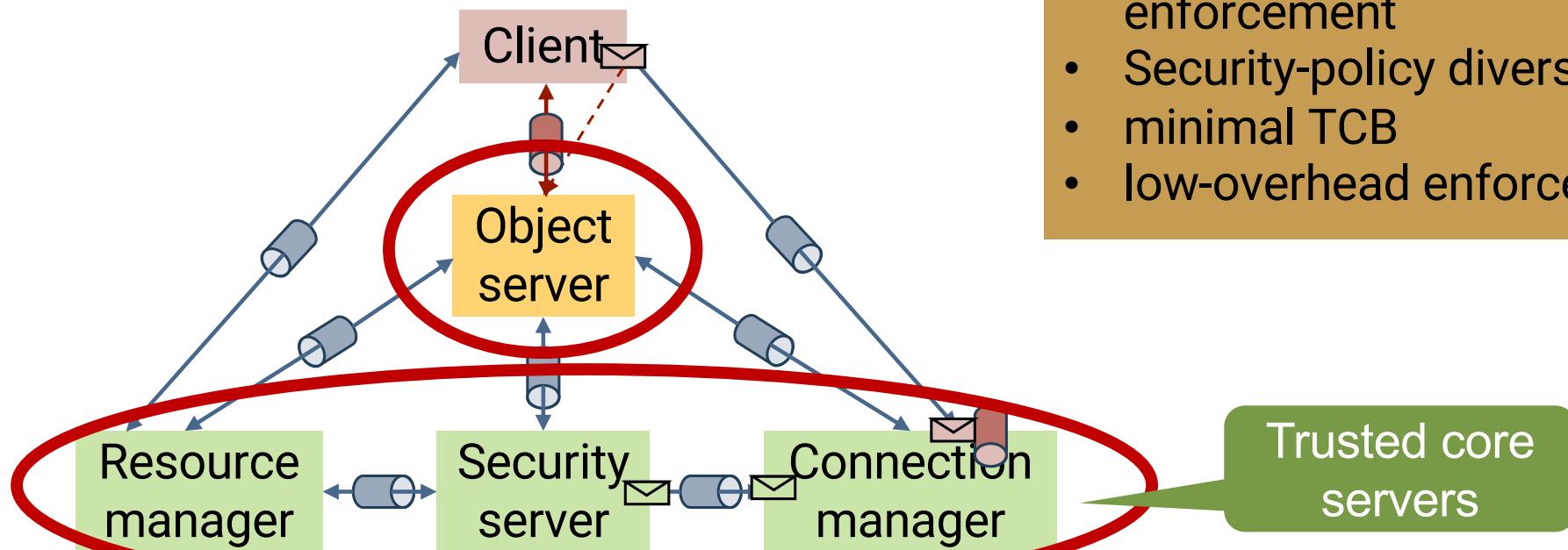
- Multiple deployed systems
- Ease of use:
 - Takes few hours to get started
 - 2nd-year students write performant device drivers
- Performance is great – beats Linux hands-down
- End-to-end verification in progress

Can We Go Further?

Aim: General-purpose OS that **provably** enforces a general security policy

Requires:

- mandatory security-policy enforcement
- Security-policy diversity
- minimal TCB
- low-overhead enforcement





Summary

- There are plenty of unsolved OS problems left
- Addressing them properly is possible
- ... but requires principled designs
- But it won't happen with an "it's all been done in the '70s" attitude